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DPRK Output Up 17% Over '79: Pyongyang Leader

Last year, the DPRK increased its total industrial output value by 17 percent as against 1979, attained the level (9 million tons) of 1979 in grain production and fulfiled last year's national economic plan more than a month ahead of schedule, President Kim Il Sung declared.

In a nationally-broadcast New Year address, he empasized the significance of the selection of a new leadership at the 6th Party Congress as crucial to the future development of the country.

The DPRK chief executive said that production would grow rapidly this year, on strength of expanded or newly developed mines, the introduction of sophisticated technology, optimum use of existing facilities and the construction of new plants.

The main direction of socialist economic construction for this year, he said, is to make adequate preparations for attaining its ten long-term objectives which were specified at the last Party Congress while waging a vigorous movement to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of time.

Well begun is half done. As this year is the first year of a "general march" to carry out the decisions set forth by the 6th Party Congress, the President called for making this year's battle successful.

He called upon the nation to strive valiantly with "clear objectives" and by "correct methods" in all fields of politics, the economy and culture and make a good start in the general march.

The DPRK chief executive urged the farming population to attain the goal of 9.5 million tons of grain this year.

In his message, he urged all the Koreans in the north and the south and abroad to join a nationwide struggle to form a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo irrespective of the difference in ideology, social system, party affiliation and political view.

"Holding high the banner of independence, frienship and peace, our people will make active efforts this year to strengthen the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces, develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with all the progressive people of the world and safeguard world peace and security," the President stated.

(See Summary of New Year Address of the President on Page 2)

Sihanouk in Pyongyang

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk expressed his unreserved support to Pyongyang's latest proposal to reunify the divided country by forming a confederal state and stated that foreign policy conduct by the DPRK should be followed by all countries.

That is, Sihanouk said, the line of relying upon their own strength and domestic resources (material and moral) in building their countries and developing and defending their fatherlands and the road of independence, freedom, dignity, glory, justice, mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

He was speaking at a New Year dinner President Kim Il Sung hosted Dec. 31 for him.

Two of them were in complete agreement with their stand of defending independence and greeted the New Year day in Pyongyang.

¥485 Mil. Educational Aid Remitted Here

President Kim Il Sung sent educational aid fund and stipends amounting to 485 million yen in Japanese currency to the Korean nationals in Japan ushering in the hopeful New Year.

This remittance brought the total amount of educational aid fund and stipends sent by the President in 78 installments to 29,871,827,033 yen in Japanese currency.

The new remittance will delight the Korean nationals in Japan and functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) greeting the New Year's day and contribute to the development of the democratic, national education work of Chongryun.

Haig on South Korea

U.S. Secretary of State-designate Alexander M. Haig made no secret of the willingness of his country to "do whatever is necessary" to keep south Korea from falling to "unfriendly" and "disputed hands." The January 13 statement of Haig at the Senate confirmation hearings makes plain the background against which post-Pak democratic hopes were ruthlessly crushed in south Korea by the U.S.-trained Chon Du Hwan junta.

A democratic south Korea independent of American control would be a kind of political Loch Ness monster to be seriously considered in Washington. The Americans perceive south Korean democracy and freedom as expendable, as illustrated by the death sentence passed on Mr. Kim Dae Jung and the Kwangju Massacre.

Highlights of Haig Remarks

Haig's remarks are in agreement with the GOP policy platform and those of other Reaganites. If any difference, he is more specific.

Highlights of the Haig remarks are:

- no further reduction of U.S. forces in south Korea
- the loss of south Korea would be "very unsettling to Tokyo" and other Asian allies. "I think the major impact we would have to consider would be the impact on Japan, which in strategic terms has looked on south Korea as a dagger pointed at the heart of Tokyo." "In unfriendly hands or even in disputed hands it would be very unsettling to Tokyo." "It would have a comparable impact throughout the (Asian allied) area."
- it would convey to China a very "self-defeating" message, namely, that the United States is no longer committed to south Korea's survival.
- (at the Jan. 9 hearings) "our deterrent achieves its credibility by the perception of our willingness to do whatever is necessary to protect our vital interests if they are challenged." "And that must include the arsenal of nuclear weapons."

These remarks indicate the degree of gravity with which the Americans view the state of south Korea. In the past American official pronouncements on Korea did not fail to pay lip-service to the issue of democracy and human rights. However, this time, Haig was blunt and without such rhetoric. Like other area considerations in American foreign policy, the U.S. policy on Korea has been and is military-oriented, albeit conducted by the so-called civilian controlled State Department. The arrival of a top military leader in the State Department demonstrates the U.S. conclusion that military considerations must be foremost in dealing with the increasingly anti-American circumstances.

Objective of U.S. in Korea

In words of President Kim Il Sung, the aims of U.S. presence in south Korea are firstly to "tighten their (American) control of Japan,"

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Chinese Premier Endorses Koryo Federation

Chinese State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang Jan. 10 said China supports DPRK President Kim Il Sung's proposal for establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to achieve the reunification of north and south Korea, Xinhua News Agency reported.

This proposal, he said, is entirely reasonable and practical. It conforms to the fundamental interests and pressing demands of all the Korean people and also the common desire of the peaceloving peoples of the world, said Premier Zhao.

The Chinese Premier was speaking at a banquet in honor of visiting Li Jong Ok, Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, at the Great Hall of the People in Peking.

He, in his banquet speech, called on the United States to withdraw all its troops from south Korea and conclude a peace treaty with Pyongyang and stop pursuing a "two-Korea" policy.

"The Chinese people consistently support the Korean people's just struggle for the reunification of their fatherland," said he and went on: "A nation cannot remain permanently divided. We are confident that the Korean people will surmount all difficulties and obstacles and accomplish the great cause of reunification."

Zhao added: "There should be no interference by foreign forces where Korea's reunification is concerned."

The Chinese Premier accepted an invitation to visit Pyongyang by the DPRK counterpart.

The DPRK Premier arrived in the Chinese capital of Peking Jan. 10 on an official visit at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China and had a series of talks with Chinese leaders.

Part of gun barrels (left) which Hotta Hagane shipped to south Korea. Photo below shows an artillery piece for which the shipped gun barrels may be used.
(The Daily Yomiuri, Jan. 4, 1981)

Japan Shipped Gun Barrels to S. Korea

An Osaka steel exporter has been found to have shipped ¥750 million worth of "gun barrels and parts" for artillery to south Korea and is suspected of violating the Export Trade Control Ordinance, which bans shipments of arms from Japan to foreign countries, the Japanese daily Yomiuri Shimbun disclosed Jan. 4.

In connection with the exports, Hotta Hagane (steel) Company in Osaka, has been indicted by the Kobe District Public Prosecutors Office on charges of violating the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law for unlawful payments to a vice-president of a south Korean firm.

According to the Yomiuri Shimbun, it learned of the exports while investigating dubious relations between Hotta Hagane and Taehan Chunggi (heavy industries) in Seoul, one of south Korea's leading arms manufacturers.

A total of about 3,000 items, comprising gun barrels for artillery and mortars and their parts, were allegedly shipped between June 1976 and 1979. Some gun barrels were reportedly dubbed "Tube 1111" or "19B".

Hotta Hagane, which specializes in special steel and stainless steel closed a contract with the south Korean firm in 1975 between Maekawa Yuichi, managing director of Hotta Hagane, and Kim Ki Tei, president of Taehan Chunggi.

Under the agreement, the Korean company allegedly padded bills in the form of letters of credit(LC), and Hotta kept aside the difference to pay Kim later when he visited

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Growing Japan Role: Analysis

In accordance with the military alliance of Washington, Tokyo and Seoul, Japanese corporations have been actively involved in the expansion of the munitions industry of south Korea and in particular in the Changwon Industrial Complex in South Kyongsang Province.

Over 40 Japanese munitions-makers including Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Co. and Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co. (IHI) have been active in the Changwon Industrial Complex, manufacturing various kinds of military supplies. Over a half of all the 61 south Korean munitions enterprises have tie-ups with 40 Japanese firms. And these enterprise such as Pusan Gun Metal Co. and Taihan Heavy Industries Co. are in the Changwon Industrial Complex.

At the 13th joint executive meeting of the south Korea - Japan cooperative commission held in December, 1975, south Korean delegate Pak Jung Hyu called for Japanese aid in the development of war industry, saying that the national defense power of south Korea is directly linked to bilateral economic cooperation.

The chairman of the defense industry committee of the Federation of Economic Organizations and adviser of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Co. said in March, 1978 that Japan would help south Korea's munitions industry by exporting various types of arms.

Thus capital and knowhow from Japan have been significant in the war industries in south Korea.

In July, 1978, it was revealed by the People's Korea's own investigation that Nippon Electric Co. (NEC) of Japan and the Gold Star Electric Co. of south Korea built a munitions plant near the Osan U.S. Air Base, North Cholla Province.

In addition, the military exchanges between Japan's Self-Defense Forces and the south Korean army have been promoted frequently in the past several years.

A total of 151 officers of Self-Defense Forces and south Korean army shuttled between Seoul and Tokyo on 48 occasions 1975 to 1977.

Indications are that the case showed above this time is only a tip of the iceberg and that the Seoul-Tokyo military tie-up has already reached a grave stage.

New Year Address of President KIM IL SUNG (Gist)

President Kim Il Sung on January 1 delivered 1981's New Year address. Follow highlights of his address:

SIGNIFICANCE OF 6TH WPK CONGRESS

–The revolutionary ranks of the DPRK have been closed further organizationally and ideologically;
–Bright vistas opened up for a fresh upswing in the socialist construction;
–The trend towards national reunification has become ever stronger on a nation-wide scale;
–The unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces and the international solidarity of revolution further strengthened.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

"All the working people including our heroic workers waged a vigorous struggle on the eve of the Party Congress and brought about an unprecedented leap forward in the economic construction of socialism, fulfilling last year's national economic plan more than a month ahead of schedule and increasing the total industrial output value by 17 percent as against 1979."

Mining

Large mines were rebuilt and expanded;
New small and medium mines were developed;
A new turn in the production of coal and mineral ores was brought about;
The solid basis for radically increasing the production of coal and mineral ores was laid.

Manufacturing

–Technological transformation was pushed forward;
A mass innovation drive was unfolded;
Sharp increase in production was ensured.
• It contributed greatly to strengthening the independent, Juche character of the national economy and modernizing its technical equipment.

Construction

–Numerous monumental structures erected;
The Taean Heavy Machine Combine, the cold-rolling shop of the rolling plant of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, the No. 1 Taedong-gang Power Station, 600-kilometer electrified railway lines, the Taedong-gang TV Set Plant, the Changgwang Street, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, the Changgwang-won Health Complex, the People's Study Hall, other light industry factories and architects and cultural establishments.

Agriculture

"Our country had an extremely abnormal weather, which caused a great difficulty to agricultural production on the east coast and some other localities. But our farming population who are boundlessly loyal to the Party and the revolution successfully overcame all the unfavourable climatic conditions and thoroughly applied the Juche method of farming, and thus raised good crops."
–The country's grain production reached the level of 1979, the record year (9 million tons).

REVOLUTIONIZING, WORKING-CLASSIZING SOCIETY

–The movement to model after the unassuming heroes was carried on briskly;
• The communist trait of exerting all efforts for the sake of the Party and the revolution, the country and the people like the unassuming heroes is expanding among Party members and working people.
• The ranks of unassuming heroes are expanding.

TARGETS OF 1981

"This year we must make a general march for the thorough implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress under the banner of the Juche idea.

The slogan of the WPK and the people of this year is "Let Us Make a General March to Carry Out the Decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea!"

Main direction of socialist economic construction is to make adequate preparations for attaining ten long-term objectives, while fulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of time.

• To put production on a high normal level by launching a brisk technical innovation drive and tapping all reserves and potential;
• To improve the people's living standards remarkably by sharply increasing the output of consumer goods;
• To draw up the detailed plans to attain the ten long-term objectives and make preparations for their fulfilment with foresight.

Power

"First of all, we must channel great efforts into the power industry this year to satisfy the increasing demands of the national economy for electricity."
–To put existing power stations in good condition and reinforce them, take good care of their equipment and operate all the generators at top capacity;
–To increase the output of electric power to the maximum;
–To wage powerful struggle to hit the 100,000 million kwh target of power production;
• The principle is putting main stress on the construction of hydroelectric power stations and combining with the building of thermal power plants and other kinds using various power resources.

Mining

"This year, too, we must thoroughly implement the Party's policy of keeping the mining industry ahead of the manufacturing industries."
–To concentrate the efforts on those big mines which have large deposits and are easy to work to bring about a rapid increase in the coal and ore output;
–To intensify geological prospecting to secure many promising reserves and open up new mines.

Manufacturing

"For the pre-schedule fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan the manufacturing industries should make the maximum use of their existing capacities and normalize production on a high level."
–To wage a technical innovation movement;
–To improve the management of equipment and the organization of production;
–To establish a strict discipline in cooperative production;
–To carry on an energetic struggle to secure stable sources of raw materials and fuel in the metal and chemical industries in particular.

Transport

"In order to bring about an upswing in production and construction this year, we should do a good job in the sphere of transport."
–To better organize and direct transport;
–To establish a strict discipline and order;
–To implement the Party's transport policy to convey in time equipment and materials to factories, enterprises and construction sites;
–To reequip and reinforce the railway sections electrified last year;
–To increase the production of motorcars and cargo ships;
–To build more roads and trade ports;

Agriculture

"The basic way of increasing agricultural production markedly in our country today is to sharply raise the per-unit-area yield and extend the crop area considerably."
–To attain the goal of 9.5 million tons of grain;
–To distribute crop areas on the principle of the right crop on the right soil in the right time;
–To do all farm work on a scientific and technological basis;
–To conduct an all-mass movement to improve seed production and methods of cultivation and enlarge cultivation area.

Consumer Goods

–To modernize production and technical processes;
–To improve the supply of raw and other materials;

Fishery

–To introduce a scientific system of fishing;
–To make fishing vessels universal and modern;
–To carry on active fishing operations;
–To revolutionize fish processing;
• Caught fish should be properly processed in diverse ways.

Housing Construction

–To build many dwelling houses in towns and villages.

Management Method

"This year is the significant 20th anniversary of the introduction by our Party of the Taean Work System and the new agricultural guidance system."
–To regularise and standardize the management of enterprises;
–To direct the economy responsibly as required by the Taean Work System.

Education, Medicare, Culture, Arts, Defence

"...We should improve education, health service and physical culture and develop socialist national culture and arts more splendidly."

"The men and officers of the People's Army and the People's Security Forces, with boundless loyalty to the Party and the revolution, must perform all the military and political tasks of their units with credit and, alert and ready at all times, firmly defend the country's security and the revolutionary gains."

Three Revolutions

"The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions represent the general line of socialist construction, and the decisive guarantee of our victory lies precisely in the successful carrying out of the three revolutions."
–To push forward the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions this year, too.

Party Organizations

"In order to carry out our honourable fighting tasks for the current year with success, we must enhance the role of Party organizations at all levels and leadership personnel."
–To plan this year's battle boldly and command it efficiently and conduct political work vigorously.

NATIONAL REUNIFICATION

"The new proposal for reunifying the country through the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo set forth at the Sixth Party Congress is the only correct, reasonable and realistic one for national reunification."
–To make energetic efforts to put into reality the WPK's new proposal for national reunification;
–To wage a vigorous nationwide struggle to establish the DCRK;
• All Koreans in the north and the south and abroad should come out as one irrespective of the difference in ideology, social system, party affiliation and political view.

President Greets Chongryun Chairman

A message of New Year greetings was sent by President Kim Il Sung to Chairman Han Duk Su of Chongryun (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) Central Standing Committee on January 1.

Chongryun's 12th Congress, held last year, greatly demonstrated its united strength, put forward an honorable fighting task for the movement of Koreans in Japan and powerfully rouse functionaries and compatriots to a new struggle, President Kim Il Sung said in his message.

The President regarded Chongryun as a patriotic contingent of loyalty firmly equipped with the Juche idea.

He said, last year, in particular, Chongryun actively encouraged the south Korean people's struggle and strengthened the work of national unity among compatriots of all walks of life, greatly contributing to promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Solidarity with the Japanese people and other progressive people of the world was strengthened thanks to Chongryun's active movement, he said.

President Kim Il Sung defined Chongryun's central task of this year as mobilization of all its functionaries and compatriots in Japan and the realiation of the new proposal for national reunification.

It should firmly establish the ideological system of Juche in its organizations at all levels, further deepen the work of modelling its ranks on the Juche idea so that all the functionaries and compatriots may play their part in the patriotic struggle for national reunification, according to the President's message.

Chongryun also should firmly defend the democratic national rights and do well the work of national unity to rally more firmly broad masses of compatriots, support in every way the south Korean people's struggle against fascism and for democracy and strengthen friendship and solidarity with the world progressive people including the Japanese people to make more people friends and forces supporting reunification, he said.

New Year Greetings of Chairman Han To Our Readers

Ringing in the hopeful New Year of 1981, I, in the name of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and of the entire Korean community in this country, extend warm felicitations to the readers of The People's Korea.

On this occasion, I express wholehearted thanks to those friends of the world who have given unreserved support and encouragement to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful settlement of the reunification issue.

At the same time, I extend greetings of firm solidarity to the peace-loving people all over the world engaged in the vigorous struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

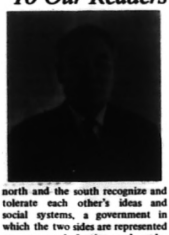
Last year was particularly significant for the Korean people struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of their homecountry.

The 6th historic Congress of the WPK was held last October in the DPRK, drawing the deep attention of people the world over.

President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people made a report at the Congress which illuminated the road ahead of the Korean people, scientifically summing up great successes registered in the socialist construction of the country. He also set forth a new policy for the complete settlement of the reunification question, in which he proposed that north and south Korea be unified into a confederal state, leaving the ideas and social systems existing in north and south as they are.

President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"Our Party holds that the country should be reunified by founding a Confederal Republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the



north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties.

"It will be a good idea to call the confederal state Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo after the name of a unified state that once existed in our country and is well known to the world, and by reflecting the common political aspirations of the north and the south for democracy."

Clarifying the new policy of accomplishing reunification by bringing north and south Korea together into a confederal state, President Kim Il Sung put forward a 10-point policy to be followed by the confederal state.

The 10-point policy demands that the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo adhere to independence in all its state activities, realize democracy throughout the country and in all spheres of society, promote joint economic development and pursue an independent and peaceful foreign policy.

In addition, the DCRK should not be a party to or cooperate in any international act of aggression and make the Korean Peninsula a permanent peace zone and a nuclear-free zone. To this end, it should prohibit the presence of foreign troops and establishment of foreign military bases in Korea as well as the production, introduction and use of nuclear weapons.

The 10-point policy of the DCRK is the most realistic and reasonable one which agrees with the immortal Juche idea and the three principles of national reunification, as it is intended to realize reunification through establishment of a confederal state on condition that north and south Korea recognize each other's social system.

The DCRK will not threaten any neighbouring countries with aggression but contribute toward maintaining peace in Asia and other parts of the world because it will refuse to take part in any military bloc, stick to the policy line of neutrality and make the Korean Peninsula a permanent peace zone.

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Let's Fulfil Tasks Elucidated in Presidential New Year Address

—Rodong Sinmun Editorial—

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) January 2 carried and editorial headlined "Let Us Thoroughly Fulfil Militant Tasks Put Forward by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in New Year Address."

1981 is a historic year when a new epochal advance will be made in the struggle of our people for the victory of the revolution and the prosperity of the fatherland under the leadership of the Party, the editorial says, and goes on:

In the New Year address the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung summed up the great Victories achieved in the development and strengthening of our Party and in the revolution and construction last year and put forward the militant tasks to make the New Year shine as a year of a general march for the implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Party. His New Year address is a programmatic guideline for bringing about a big upsurge again in the socialist construction and increasing the might of our Party and a militant banner encompassing the whole Party and the entire people to a new leap and exploit.

The editorial points out:

The New Year 1981 is an important year of great significance in implementing the revolutionary line and grand program set forth by the Sixth Congress of the Party.

"Let Us Make a General March to Carry Out the Decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea!" – this is the militant slogan put up by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung before our Party and people this year.

As he teaches, the main direction of socialist economic construction this year is to make adequate preparations for attaining its ten long-term objectives, while waging a vigorous struggle to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of time.

The struggle to attain the grand ten long-term targets of the socialist economic construction is an infinitely honourable struggle to realize the firm determination and far-sighted plan of our Party to further strengthen the might of independent national economy and made our country a strong economic power in the world.

The editorial calls upon the entire Party members and working people to vigorously march forward in the spirit of Chollima spurred on by the speed campaign to display the honour of victors once again in this worthy struggle.

The editorial calls for putting production on a high normal level by launching a brisk technical innovation drive in all branches of the national economy, raising the people's living standards remarkably by sharply increasing the output of consumer goods, and making preparations for the fulfilment of the new long-term objectives with foresight so as to make the first year's battle of a general march triumphant.

Pointing to the tasks in different fields of the national economy, the editorial lays stress on accelerating the building of socialism at a fast tempo by energetically carrying on the three revolutions, ideological technical and cultural, this year, too, and on enhancing the role of party organisations and functionaries in order to carry out this year's tasks with success.

The editorial continues:

It is an important task for us this year to strive to promote the cause of national reunification, the supreme desire of our people.

We must make energetic efforts to put into reality the new proposal for reunifying the country through the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo set forth at the Sixth Party Congress as early as possible.

Independence, friendship and peace are the basic idea of our Party's external policy. In accordance with the constant policy of the Party we will make positive efforts to strengthen the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces, develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with all the progressive people of the world and safeguard world peace and security.

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Therefore, the plan for national reunification newly proposed by President Kim Il Sung this time wins the active support and approval of all the Korean people and receive warm welcome from the people of the world.

Chongryun, actively supporting the new policy of national reunification, is unanimously determined to make all-out efforts to bring it to reality.

The independent and peaceful reunification of the country can be promoted through the establishment of a confederal state when the Seoul military establishment is compelled to democratize the society and when an end is put to the divisive policy followed by the U.S., which meddles in the internal affairs of south Korea, and when tension in Korea is eased in this way.

The U.S. stations in south Korea a large number of its troops with military equipment including nuclear weapons in order to aggravate tension in the Korean peninsula. It is also bent on perpetuating the division of Korea, defying the resolution for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question adopted by the 30th General Assembly of the U.N. in 1975 and the DPRK's proposal to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

In addition, the Washington government is instigating the Chon Du Hwan junta to suppress human rights.

The south Korean strongman, indiscriminately slaughtering over 2,000 citizens in Kwangju in May last, usurped power with the active backing of the U.S., and cooked up the "second yusin constitution" last October, leaving no stone unturned to impose death sentences on quite a few south Korean democrats including Kim Dae Jung.

South Korea has been converted into a dark land, where Chon Du Hwan outshines Pak Jung Hi in terrorism as he harshly turns down the rapidly-increasing demand of the people for democracy, touched off by the Pak Jung Hi shooting incident.

However, no dictatorship or no government by intelligence can last for a long time.

The south Korean people are actively unfolding this indomitable struggles to topple the Chon Du Hwan junta and democratize the society, in defiance of harsh suppression.

The voices of the world's people become louder, condemning the south Korean strongman for cracking down on the people.

Washington and Tokyo are required to correct their policies towards Korea. They are bent on shoring up the Chon Du Hwan regime, which subordinates everything to the suppression of human rights and democracy.

With no suppressive measures, can the Chon Du Hwan junta subdue the south Korean patriotic people advancing toward freedom, democracy and nation reunification, nor can it extricate itself from the seious political and economic crisis.

Chongryun will make all-out efforts to put into practice the new policy for national reunification set forth by President Kim Il Sung, extending active support to the south Korean people engaged in the anti-fascist, democratic struggle.

We are convinced that readers of The People's Korea and the peoples of the world will extend greater support to the Korean people's active struggle to reunify the country by democratizing the south Korean society and founding the DCRK.

I sincerely wish readers of The People's Korea good health and fresh success in their work.

January 1, 1980
Tokyo

Victory of DPRK's Diplomatic Policy In 1980

The last year of 1980 witnessed the rapidly-growing international prestige of the DPRK. Significantly, the peaceful and independent foreign policy received greater international support.

The international prestige of the DPRK is seen in the following matters: the 6th WPK Congress held in October last, President Kim Il Sung's visit to Yugoslavia in May last and the ac tive conduct of the DPRK since a joint meeting of the Political Committee of the WPK and the Central People's Committee of the DPRK was held on June 11, 1980 in order to strengthen the unity of the non-aligned countries.

The 6th WPK Congress was attended by 177 delegates from 118 countries. Among them were leaders of the ruling parties and governments including Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of Guinea and Robert G. Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, with Third World countries occupying a majority – an evidence of strong solidarity with Third World countries.

During his stay in Yugoslavia, President Kim Il Sung met last May 7, 8 and 9 heads of state of various countries and conversed with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

They include: L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Hua Guofeng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic; Zia-Ul-Haq, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; Kenneth David Kaunda, Chairman of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and President of the Republic of Zambia; Robert G. Mugabe, Chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union and Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe; and Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Ziaur Rahman, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Vice-President of the State Council and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

President Kim Il Sung paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, after attending the Yugoslav President Tito's funeral service.

During his stay in Bucharest, President Kim Il Sung had two rounds of talks with President Ceausescu.

Information was exchanged on the situation of their respective countries, the problem of developing and strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and two countries and a number of international problems were discussed and a complete unanimity of views reached at the talks.

With its active foreign policy conduct, the DPRK is widely known to the world public as the "homeland of Juche" and is highly praised by them as the "model country of socialism". The Juche idea is arousing deep sympathy among the people of the world and greatly inspiring the people to the struggle for independence.

Only eight countries had state relations with the DPRK when it was founded in 1948, the number rose to 103 by 66 during 10 years (from 1970, the year the 5th WPK Congress was held to 1980)

Last year saw the struggle of the Korean people for reunification receive greater international support.

In many countries numerous events were organized in demand of the immediate withdrawal of U.S. military forces from south Korea, an end to the "two-Korea" policy and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Over 1,080 million signatures were collected from April 21, 1979 to December 31, 1979 in various countries, supporting the reunification of Korea, and a series of national and international meetings were held last year, with resolutions unanimously adopted, supporting the reunification.

Since 1975, solidarity organizations supporting Korea's unification were formed in many countries.

Now their number is over 250.

The ties of friendship between the DPRK and many other nations have become closer and the ranks of supporters for and sympathizers with the Korean people engaged in the sacred struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country have expanded as never before.

The 6th Congress of the WPK was held in October in Pyongyang with the attendance of 177 delegates from 118 countries.

Secret Document "Operation Ojakkyo" Disclose:

Ex-KCIA Boss Allegedly Kidnapped from Paris to Seoul, Killed

A secret document on alleged assassination of former KCIA boss Kim Hyong Uk (July, 1963 – October, 1969) by slain strongman Pak Jung Hi was made public by KOREA REPORT, a periodical published by the Korean community here. The December issue of the report ran the full text of the Japanese translation of the document (the original was written in French) and disclosed the details of the "Operation Ojakkyo", codename of Seoul's operation to kill the former KCIA boss. This fact was also reported by the Japanese mass-circulation weekly "Sunday Mainichi" in its January 4 issue.

Follows a gist of the English translation of the document: *(Subtitles are ours. . . Ed)*

Pak's Revenge

"Operation Ojakkyo" is the codename given one of the many special operations conducted by the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA). The KCIA often use this kind of codenames.

The operation of Korean businessmen to bribe U.S. Congressmen was called "Operation White Snow" which was disclosed by Tongsun Park in Capitol Hill.

The KCIA whose operations include murder, kidnapping, bribing, and subversive activities, gives them beautiful codenames.

"Operation Ojakkyo" was a special operation whose purpose was to kidnap and kill the anti-Pak elements who had sought political asylum abroad. This operation was started in 1977 when leaders in exile rose in an anti-Pak struggle. The movement started in June when former KCIA chief Kim Hyong Uk made a bombshell disclosure on Capitol Hill. In August, the International Conference against Pak Jung Hi and for Democracy in South Korea was held in Tokyo under the sponsorship of overseas Koreans. This was followed by a shocking statement made in November in Tokyo by former Minister of Foreign Affairs Choe Duk Sin.

The first target of Operation Ojakkyo was Mr. Kim Hyong Uk.

President Pak Jung Hi intended to revenge himself on Mr. Kim for his testimony before the U.S. Frazer Committee about the wrongdoings of the yusin system. In addition, as the President knew that Mr. Kim was writing memoirs to disclose secret international connections of the 18-year-long Pak regime, he decided to prevent him from writing his memoirs and order the KCIA to carry out the operation.

Therefore, the KCIA headquarters directed Mr. Chong Tae Dong, Minister of the Korean Embassy and the KCIA chief in that country, to carry out the operation. In the operation, Kim's codename was Dr. Heinz. Unlike his predecessors -former brass hats Kim Yong Hwan (air force) and Ryang Du Won (navy) - he was an intellectual, who had taken a doctrate in politics in the U.S.

$2 Mil. Memoirs

In July 1979, he (Mr. Chong Tae Dong) met with Mr. Kim at a restaurant near the latter's home in Alpine, New Jersey, and persuaded him not to publish his memoirs. Mr. Chong offered to pay $500,000 as a price for Kim's memoirs. However, Mr. Kim demanded that $2 million be transferred to his bank account in Switzerland. That day they reached no agreement on the compensation. The next day, they again met at a motel restaurant in Metuchin. Mr. Chong Tae Dong agreed to accept Kim's demand for a transfer of $2 million to the Swiss bank, and saying that the KCIA had prepared to pay $500 thousands as a downpayment. He asked Mr. Kim to go to Switzerland via France to receive the money, because a man in charge of the matter was Mr. Li Sang Ryol, Minister at the Korean Embassy in France.

However, that day, they reached no agreement, because Mr. Kim insisted the KCIA transfer $2 million to his own account in a lump sum. However, later, Mr. Kim accepted the KCIA's proposal. It seemed that he had judged it would be all right if he went to Switzerland to receive the money with his wife and son.

Mr. Kim's eldest son, a bodyguard of his father, was a three grade *taekwondo* (Korea's *karate*)-player. According to a tape recording of the meetings between Mr. Kim and Mr. Chong, the former said, "You must realize that I am not a man who would be kidnapped by the KCIA so easily." In turn, Mr. Chong said "the KCIA hasn't the slightest intention to go through the same hard experience it had with Kim Dae Jung's kidnapping." In spite of this reply, Mr. Chong, on the evening of the same day, sent a telegram to the KCIA headquarters saying that he had succeeded in inviting Dr. Heinz.

The following agreement was made between Mr. Kim and Mr. Chong:

Mr. Kim was to meet Mr. Li Sang Ryol in Paris and to go to Switzerland with him to ascertain whether $500,000 had been transferred to his account. After that, it was agreed that he also receive $1 million in exchange for his manuscripts of the memoirs.

On August 10, he went to Paris in secret with his family and stayed at the George Changue Hotel there.

Before he became the KCIA man, Mr. Li was a CIC brass hat (the direct predecessor of the present National Security Command). Li Sang Ryol, the then sergeant of the CIC, participated in the attempted coup by ex-colonel Won Du Won in 1963, under the full support of Pak Rin Do, former colonel of the 2nd Division. But just before the coup was carried out, he turned his coat and denounced his associates to the authorities.

Though the ringleaders of the coup were arrested and given extremely heavy sentences, Mr. Li escaped this difficulty and won rapid promotion, becoming a colonel of the CIC in Saigon under the commander of the Viet Nam War volunteers. After that, he entered the KCIA.

Mr. Li had full knowledge of his senior Mr. Kim because he had worked under Kim when the latter was director of the KCIA. Therefore, in order to throw Mr. Kim off his guard, Mr. Li said "I am tired of this job. If I can, I would like to retire from the KCIA and seek asylum in the U.S. or Canada."

Mr. Li made a partial payment of $500 thousands to Kim's account in Zurich, Switzerland, in the presence of Mr. Kim and his family. Mr. Kim gave a receipt to Mr. Li and presented him with a $20 thousands in cash as an gratuity.

After that, Mr. Kim, a fond-gambler, returned to Paris with his bodyguard son and went to a casino. It is believed that when he returned to Paris, he met Mr. Li and talked about how the remainder was to be received.

"Dr. Heinz Left for Seoul"

On September 30, Mr. Kim Hyong Uk went to Paris by himself aboard an Air France Concorde. His eldest son who had graduated from Princeton University could not go with his father because he had to be interviewed for a job on October 3. After he arrived in Paris, he reserved a room at Hotel Ritz and went to Grand Cercle with Mr. Li to play a baccara. While playing a baccara game, Mr. Li confided his intention twice to seek asylum abroad if he got $200,000 to ease Mr. Kim's anxiety. But, he had already received a written instruction from the KCIA headquarters on Kim's abduction. The instruction said as follows:

1. To take Mr. Kim to a hideout

(Continued on page 5)

Seoul's ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs Choe Duk Sin made a bombshell statement at a press conference held on Nov. 18, 1977 in Tokyo, disclosing the wrong-doings of the Pak Jung Hi's yusin system.

Ex-KCIA director Kim Hyong Uk (second from the right) testified on June 22, 1977, at a U.S. House Sub-Committee proving Seoul's influence-buying activities on Capitol Hill.

Australian Daily Age :

S. Korea Warned of Trade Bar

The Australian Government "is considering trade sanctions against South Korea" if south Korean democratic champion Kim Dae Jung is executed. This was disclosed in the January 7 issue of the Australian daily "Age".

Follows a full text of the article:

The Federal Government is considering trade sanctions against South Korea if the country's former Opposition Leader, Mr. Kim Dae Jung, is executed.

The Republic of Korea's Ambassador to Australia, Mr. Ha Jong Yoon, is believed to have been told that Australia would consider suspending trade if the execution went ahead.

Such a move would halt trade worth hundreds of million of dollars. It would also put in doubt the future sale of uranium to South Korea, which is one of the few countries with a nuclear safeguards agreement with Australia.

The Korean Supreme Court is expected to hand down a decision later this month on an appeal by Mr. Kim against a verdict of guilty of treason and a death sentence imposed on him last September by a military court.

If the Supreme Court upholds the death sentence, the country's President Mr. Chun, can either confirm or alter it.

The Korean Ambassador has already visited the Foreign Affairs Department in Camberra seeking Australia's position. This followed a statement in September by the then Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr. Peacock, that the "warmth" of Australia's relations with Korea would be seriously affected if Mr. Kim were executed.

It is believed that Mr. Yoon was told that several options were being considered. He was advised that the Australian Government would probably consider any Korean action and Australia's response in a similar manner to that which it applied after the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan.

Yesterday, the leader of the Australian Democrats, Senator Chipp, said he had sent a telegram to Mr. Yoon concerning the death sentence.

The telegram read: "This is to advise that in the event of any harm befalling Mr. Kim Dae Jung my party and I will join others in moving for your immediate expulsion from Australia."

Later, Senator Chipp said that Mr. Kim's only crime had been to endorse democracy. He had been judged because he had a different political persuasion to that of South Korea's rulers, Senator Chipp said.

Foreign Affairs Department officials believe it is unlikely that Mr. Yoon would be asked to leave Australia if the death sentence were carried out. "Expulsion of an ambassador is virtually the last step before war is declared," one official said.

Trade sanctions against Korea would probably have more effect than almost any other measure. Last financial year Australia's exports to South Korea were valued at $406 million and imports at $138.5 million. It is regarded as one of the fastest-growing markets in Asia, though the growth rate has declined since the assassination of former President Park.

But Australia's leverage in trade concerns the growing sales of steaming coal needed to power new Korean power stations coming on stream over the next few years. Several mining projects, particularly in the Upper Hunter Valley of New South Wales have secured large contracts with the Koreans.

The Opposition Leader, Mr. Hayden, has also informed the Korean Government of his concern about Mr. Kim's future. A petition signed by 50 Labor MPs called for the staying of the sentence.

If the sentence is carried out it is likely that the Labor Caucus will discuss late in February whether to back action by the Government and also support a growing industrial campaign against South Korea.

"Asahi Shimbun:

Mil.-Controlled Economy: Patient with Critical Disease

The December 19, 1980 issue of the Japanese mass-circulation daily "Asahi Shimbun" posed a serious question about the industrial regrouping conducted by the Chon Du Hwan junta, saying that "the regrouping is a miscalculation of the military-controlled economy." Follows a gist of the article:

Aspects of stagflation—an annually 30 percent increase in the prices, the average operating rate of less than 70 percent in the manufacturing sector, and the rise in the number of jobless workers to over 0.8 million—are by-products of the high economic growth under the Pak regime. Too much emphasis on expanding big enterprises had produced aftereffects such as over-investments and overlapping investments inflated with borrowing funds and intended to finance export growth and expanding heavy chemical industry.

Striking Snag

The economic policy of the Chon Du Hwan regime is to regulate overinvestment and overlapping investment; increase the cost effectiveness of investment; streamline enterprises; and increase the international competitiveness. The first step taken was an industrial regrouping in automobile and machine production on August 20 (1980). The second regrouping involved the production of diesel engine, heavy electric equipment, and electric switchboard and copper refining.

The automobile industry, producing at 30 percent of capacity, was formerly composed of three makers of limousines, buses and trucks, with their respective annual capacity of 100,000 units. The three were merged into two enterprises, one producing automobile and the other trucks. **(See chart A)**

However, the regrouping hit a snag. Most south Korean concerns have technical tie-ups with corporations of Japan, the United States and West European countries. For example, the Saehan Motor Co., scheduled to be absorbed by the Hyundai Motor Co., is a fifty-fifty joint venture of the local Daewoo Ind. Co. and the General Motors.

The Daewoo Industry agreed with the government to release the Saehan Motor from its wings, while the GM objected to it, demanding a 34 percent share in the projected new company for participation in its management. Yet, the Hyundai Motor offered a 20.5 percent share, on a basis of the 50 percent share of the GM in the old company.

The Hyundai's argument is that participation in the management of the new company of the GM, a multi-national corporation, would degrade itself to the status of one of assembly plants of the GM, shattering the dream of developing Korean cars. On the other hand, the government hesitates to go along with the merger, for fear that if the "world-wide famous GM" is angered, the future joint ventures would be affected.

Ind. Regrouping Requires Reconsideration

No hope appears of resolving the three-way fight among the government, the Hyundai Motor and the GM. A thinking is gaining support that the planned regrouping of the automobile industry should be reconsidered from the beginning.

The realignment of the electric generator industry caught the eyes of those within and without the business. On September 13, the four makers of generators were merged into the Korea Heavy Industry Co. totally under the control of the Daewoo Ind. However, on October 29 the government declared the merger invalid and designated it as a public corporation. On November 28 the company was changed into a subsidiary of the government-run Korea Electric Co. **(See chart B)**

From the viewpoint of the production of electric generators, the Ulsan Factory of the Hyundai Heavy Industry is an advanced enterprise and it is in the process of producing equipment for the thermoelectric power and atomic power plants, receiving orders. The Hyundai Yanghaeng Co. will become the biggest producer of electric generators in Korea with $10 billion borrowings from the World Bank, but at present it remains yet to grow. The Samsung Heavy Ind. Co. has facilities for only making boilers. The controversial Daewoo Heavy Industry is still an enterprise without plant facilities, as it has just completed registration formalities as a joint venture with a certain enterprise in Switzerland. Consequently, the Hyundai Heavy Industry was supposed to be a leader of the electric generator industry.

Just before the streamlining of major industries, the government sounded the intentions of Chon Ju Yong, President of the Hyundai Corp. and Kim U Jung, President of the Daewoo Industry Co. At that time, the Hyundai abandoned the electric-generator sector and selected the automobile industry, while the Daewoo went in the opposite direction.

It was agreed that the Daewoo Ind. Co. monopolized the production of electric generators, and started the Korea Heavy Ind. was formed. However, at the end of October the government changed the company into a public concern and appointed President Kim U Jung an executive of the company without any capital participation. In addition, one month later, the government sacked the president and ordered the company affiliated with the government-run Korea Electric Corp. as its subsidiary.

For the construction of the factory of electric generator facilities, vast amounts of funds must be raised, which private hands could not afford. One theory is that as huge loans to a particular private enterprise might be viewed as a financial favor. The government changed the Korea Heavy Ind. into a public corporation and the resignation of President Kim came because he urged the participation of the Daewoo group in the construction of factories by public corporations. Anyhow, kaleidoscopic changes in the government's policy drew a spectacular public attention.

Some problems cropped up in the regrouping of other four industries. In the case of the diesel engine industry which is not a target of the regrouping but an assignment of kinds of products, the business has been reviving well. **(See chart C)**

Shipbuilding became a leading component of the Daewoo Industry which lost its interests in the automobile and electric generator facility sectors in accordance with the first industrial regrouping. Its shipbuilding industry has a 1 million-ton dock at Koje Island, as well as trade and textile industries. Nevertheless, the Daewoo Industry also lost its share in the marine engines.

At present, the Hyundai Industry and the Daewoo Industry have rapidly expanded their business under the Pak regime as the first-class yusin jaebols (zaibatsu) in south Korea, they have 60 and 48 affiliated companies each. Tremendous difficulty faces realigning the zaibatsu-affiliated enterprises initiated on September 27.

"Desk Work by Brass Hats?"

The Korean economy in 1980 can be compared to a patient with a critical disease. What kind of effect is expected to make on the patient as an operation is the industrial regrouping to pick out the cause of a disease? The government reportedly formulated the regrouping policy on advice from Korean and foreign economists but the policy do not seem to reflect advice from industrialists or technocrats who are well versed in the real state of the Korean industry.

There are some doubts pointed by the December 1 issue of the New York Times which said: "The root problem appears to be that South Korea is controlled by men who have spent the better part of their adult lives in the barracks and the field and lack general education."

In Seoul, from summer to winter when businessmen gathered, their conversations focused on "who took over whom?" Some critics point out a less enthusiasm for management and decreased enterprise.

The following questions on the economy are appearing one after another. "How does the economy can afford to increase its international competitiveness without the elements of competition?" "Can we expect an economic effect only by conducting an organizational regrouping?" "How does the government intend to cope with the question of facilities out of operation, and the asset valuation?" "Does the industrial regrouping run counter to the 'Anti-Trust Bill' which is now on the carpet?" In addition, the government has a crop of political questions. "Is there any anti-zaibatsu sentiment in the core of the Chon Du Hwan regime?" "Was the regrouping a desk work only conducted by the brass hats?" "What was the long-term intention of the military?"

Mergers of press organs announced on November 14 were the biggest in the Korean press history. Among the 64 newspaper, broadcasting and press agency companies, 44 were subjected to restructuring including mergers. The Dong-A Ilbo lost its affiliated radio station while the Samsung jaebol lost television and radio stations.

Six central newspapers were forced to withdraw their correspondents from provincial coverage and fourteen daily newspapers in provincial cities reduced to nine, one in each province. All news from other provinces is to be provided by a single news agency called Federal News Agency, not by correspondents in provincial cities and in Seoul. TV and radio broadcasting is now absorbed by a state-run and a semi-official station. The Korean mass media are forced to contribute to the unification of public opinion.

In the past, Japan took place mergers of press organs. News agencies were forced to be merged into a single agency while newspapers one in each prefecture. Crucial years.

Chart A; Automobiles

Hyundai Motor Co. ┐
Sehan Motor Co. ┘ → Passenger Cars

Kia Motorcycle Co. → Trucks (below 5 tons)

Note: Buses and trucks over 5 tons are not subject to any restriction or control. The principle of free competition continues to work.

Chart B: Generators

Daewoo Heavy Ind. ┐
Hyundai Yanghaeng Co. ┤ Korea Heavy
Hyundai Heavy Ind. Co. ┤ Industry
Samsung Heavy Ind. Co. ┘

Korea Heavy Industry → a Public Corporation

Then Subsidiary of State-Run Korea Electric

Chart C: Diesel Engines

Daewoo Heavy Ind. Co.
↓
Below-400-HP Engines for Automobiles

Hyundai Engine Co.
↓
Over-6,000-HP Marine Engines

Ssangryong Heavy Machinery
↓
Below-6,000-HP Engines for Those Other Than Automobiles

(Continued from page 4)

of the KCIA in Paris.
2. To make him unconscious with a drug.
3. To transfer him disguized as "luggage" to Seoul by an cargoplane of the Korea Air Line.
4. To kill him in case of an emergency.

His family talked with him regularly over the international telephone, asking him how he was getting on. It was supposed that it would take 36 hours for Mr. Li to carry out his task successfully after Mr. Li took out Mr. Kim. Therefore, in order to prevent telephone contacts between Mr. Kim and his family, he asked Mr. Kim to change the hotel. As Mr. Li was well aware Kim's anxiety about his personal safety, he advised him to change the hotel, because Hotel Ritz was too famous. He said that if Mr. Kim continued staying at the hotel, he would be criticized sharply by many Koreans in France who would suspect the mutual relations between Mr. Kim and the KCIA chief in France.

On the morning of Oct. 7th, Mr. Kim moved to Hotel West End but he failed to consult with his family in advance or to inform them of his plan to change the hotel. Mr. Li said to him: "I will pay the remainder of the money in Zurich tomorrow, and my work will be over then. Let's enjoy ourselves tonight." They again went to Grand Cercle.

Around 7 PM, the same evening, Mr. Li proposed Kim to go to a secret night club owned by a Japanese woman. In the presence of Mr. Kim, Mr. Li telephoned to the club in Japanese for a reservation. Of course, he telephoned the KCIA hideout and the telephone call was received by a Japanese woman.

In accordance with the written instruction Mr. Li had received, he took Mr. Kim to the hideout and made him take a drug, and put him in a case as luggages. The luggage passed the customs unsuspected and was taken into a KAL airplane.

At midnight, Oct. 7, Mr. Li sent a telegram to the KCIA headquarters in Korea: "Dr. Heinz left for Korea."

Just after the incident occurred, Mr. Li returned to Korea via London. In Korea, thanks to his contribution to "Operation Ojakkyo", he was appointed to the South Cholla Section Chief of the KCIA.

Pak Fired Two Shots

On Oct. 16 when an anti-government riot occurred in Pusan, Mr. Kim Hyong Uk was taken to a basement of Chongwadae (the Blue House), with his hands held from behind by KCIA officials. In the basement, he met President Pak again, who said "This dirty double crosser!" As Mr. Kim realized his own fate, he screamed: "You are a traitor. I haven't betrayed my fatherland." Present there were Kim Jae Gyu, the director of the KCIA; Cha Ji Chol, chief of the Presidential bodyguards; and three other presidential bodyguards.

President Pak personally executed Mr. Kim with his own hands. The president shouted and fired two shots at him point-blank.

Review of Chongryun Work In 1980

About 3,500 Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) activists and compatriots in Kanto districts in this country gathered on Jan. 8 for central meeting at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall, in order to successfully carry out the tasks set forth in the New Year messages of President Kim Il Sung.

Stressed in the meeting by Chongryun Chairman Han Duk Su were the consolidation of Chongryun organization based on the Juche idea under the guidance of President Kim Il Sung and the Party Centre; an energetic effort to implement the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forth at the 6th Congress of the WPK by the DPRK President.

The Korean community in this country and their organization Chongryun, last year, too, did their efforts under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung to make contribution to the acceleration of the reunification of the homeland and the defence of the democratic national rights of the Korean compatriots.

Highlights of Chongryun activities last year are: Chongryun feted its 25th birthday on May 25 and held its 12th Congress in November, which followed the 6th WPK Congress and became an important occasion to strengthen the organization.

Priority was attached to the education of Chongryun activists and the resident compatriots in the Juche idea and their equipment of a Juche-based revolutionary world outlook. Thus the Chongryun organization was strengthened organizationally and ideologically.

A large number of Chongryun activists and compatriots participated in the New Year study meeting.

Formed were various kinds of classes to teach resident compatriot in all walks of life the mother tongue, history, Korean music, etc. The number of such classes increased twice last year.

In the development of the democratic national education stress was laid on improving the quality of the education. New buildings were constructed at the Toyohashi Elementary and Junior High School in Aichi Prefecture and Minami Osaka Junior High School in Osaka Prefecture.

Progress was made in the work to defend the democratic national rights of Koreans. A large number of Koreans visited the DPRK after the opening of a short-term home-visit program in August in 1979. Last year alone their number reached 2,451. In addition 965 went to Pyongyang as members of various Chongryun delegations and 502 as general home visiting group. Some 182 compatriots were allowed to visit 18 countries. Eleven Korean students left Japan for study in 7 states last year including France, West Germany and the United Kingdom.

The following were materialized through the movement to demand the application of social security: access to financing of the Housing Loan Corporation and the People's Finance Corporation and the right to occupation and lotting out of public-run housing complex.

The independent Korean credit associations serving the Korean community accumulated their deposits amounting to ¥586.4 billion as of the end of September last year – ¥772 million increase compare with last year 9.3% growth.

The top priority policy aim of Chongryun is to support the democratization struggles of the south Korean patriotic people and promote the independent, peaceful reunification of the homeland. Chongryun and the resident compatriots made great efforts to carry through this tasks. A large number of the resident compatriots in all walks of life participated in various kinds of the reunification movement. Over 300 mass rallies and about 1,625 of street campaigns were held throughout this country. Work with Mindan (the "ROK" Residents Union in Japan)-influenced compatriots was actively done, against the separatist line of the south Korean authorities.

In order to create favourable circumstances for the reunification, lectures were organized on large scale in major cities of Tokyo, Osaka and others. Through the activities public opinion to support the DPRK's proposal for the reunification and to denounce the splittist machinations increased in this country. 257 local self-government bodies adopted resolutions supporting the independent peaceful reunion of Korea, bringing to 1,677 of those local self-government bodies. Some 100 local self-government bodies also adopted resolutions demanding the immediate release of south Korean democratic leader Kim Dae Jung. Central rallies were organized for 6 times, each attended by about 10,000 people. Big or small scale of local rallies were held for 1,800 times. Political parties, social and democratic bodies and personages of various strata of Japan strongly spoke supporting the democratization struggles of the south Korean people, hitting the fascist brutalities of the Chun junta and demanding the GI pullout of south Korea and change of Japan's south Korea policy.

Efforts were also actively made to deepen international solidarity with the peace-loving people of the world. Various Chongryun delegations attended international conferences including the meeting of the World Peace Council held in Bulgaria in October. Everywhere the delegations gave details of the situation of south Korea under the Chun junta and the DPRK's reunification proposal.

The 12th Congress of Chongryun summed up its activities during the past 3 years and proposed the tasks Chongryun has to tackle with, holding the programatic report President Kim Il Sung made at the 6th WPK Congress, in which he proposed to form a north-south confederation. Demonstrated at the congress was the united strength of Chongryun and the resident compatriots and the prestige of Chongryun.

It was thanks to the wise guidance and warm care of President Kim Il Sung that Chongryun and the resident compatriots were able to work and stage their successful movement in defiance of obstructions of the reactionaries and splittists.

In the beginning of every year, the President sent the New Year message to Chongryun and the resident compatriots, in which he indicated the tasks to be carried out by Chongryun and compatriots and help them to devote themselves to patriotic undertakings. Commemorating the 25th Congress, he also sent congratulatory message and encouraged the Chongryun activists and the Korean nationals. Educational aid funds and stipends were sent four times last year. The total amount of the educational aid funds and stipends sent by him since 1957 reached ¥29,386,827,033 in 77 instalments.

Many Chongryun activists and Korean nationals visited the socialist homeland and deepened their understanding of the country.

Chongryun is the sole overseas organization of the DPRK, whose 8-point program and action policy stressed it as its central task to rally Korean compatriots around the socialist homeland; to work for the accomplishment of the reunification of the homeland; to defend the democratic national rights and to strengthen international solidarity with the peaceloving people of the world including the Japanese people.

Chongryun was formed on May 25th, 1955, based on the Juche-motivated policy for the overseas compatriots, set forth by the DPRK President. The headquarters of Chongryun is housed in the Korean Hall located in Tokyo. Chongryun has a systematic organization from the central headquarters to 49 local headquarters covering the whole of Japan, under which a total of 310 chapters and 1,800 subchapters operate.

Chongryun has 19 corporations and 14 member organizations, including the Korean Youth League in Japan and the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan. It issues 39 periodicals including the Korean-language daily and weeklies in English, French, and Spanish. Chongryun has seven credit associations with 156 branches. A systematic democratic national education program is also operated by Chongryun from kindergarten to university, including 153 regular schools. It also has its art troupes and sports teams.

Thus, Chongryun leads the Korean nationals in this country to live Koreans, keeping their national identity and work for the homeland and its reunification in the alien land.

3,500 Chongryun activists and compatriots packed the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall where their central gathering was held to successfully carry out the tasks of Chongryun set forth by President Kim Il Sung in his New Year messages of 1981.

Korean Paintings A Battle at Pusan Castle

KOREAN FABLE

Quail and Fox

(Continued from the No. 1023 issue of The People's Korea)

A few days passed. The fox was hungry. He came out again to steal. He went to the houses of badger, quail, hare and chipmuck. But all doors were tightly locked. He had nowhere to steal.

Dog-tired, he was coming down a mountain slope, when he saw the quail picking something to eat in the grass. "It's that quail," the fox murmured. "She helped me eat fish last time. I must make her help me this time too".

He lay flat on the grass and stole up to the quail, and darted at her lost in picking food.

The quail was caught again. At first she showed a little surprise but soon calmed down and said to the fox, "It's you dear uncle! Why do you surprise me like this? I was about to call on you. I have felt quite sorry for having helped you only with fish last time. Listen to me. I've something to hope you better with this time".

The fox thought that things were going as he wanted and he set her free. She said to him, "The fat bear as just caught a big wild boar and put it in the storeroom to eat before wintering. If you do as I tell you, you can get food for winter, I am sure".

The fox believed in the quail and followed her to the bear's house. It was the lunch time when they arrived. The bear was in and the courtyard was scattered with litter to be used by the bear during the winter.

Thinking of punishing the fox, the quail whispered in his ear, "You'd better hide here in the litter for a while, exposing only your snout. Be quick, please ..." "I see," the fox replied, "but why should I keep my snout out?"

The quail answered, "Your snout smells well. Only when you keep your snout out you can find where the wild boar is. On your snout I'll watch the bear for you. If he comes out, I will decoy him away, feigning that my wings were broken, so that you may have a chance to steal".

"Oh, a good idea!" The fox dived into the litter, exposing only his nose. The quail got on his nose and pretended to nod.

Presently the bear came out. Seeing the quail nodding on the litter, he picked up a stick and stalked to her. He lifted the stick and brought it down with all his might. As quick as a lightning, the quail flew away, and the stick hit the fox's nose hard.

The fox saw stars and sprang to his feet, The bear gave up the quail and turned on the fox. Now the fox came to his senses. He turned tail and fled as fast as his legs could carry him.

The fox narrowly escaped the bear and came home bleeding. He lay in his sickbed that day.

This news instantly spread all over the mountain, pleasing all including the badger and the hare.

But they could not be carefree because they knew well that the fox would attempt a revenge after his recovery. They realized the need to join their efforts to do away with him. After a consulation, they built a trap in front of the quail's house with the help of the badger.

The fox got a little better and rose up, clenching his teeth, "That rescal! A sly slut! To make a fool of me?! Never ... I'll munch her up, flesh and bone, if I can catch her again".

Grumbling like this, he looked down at the mountain foot. He lay flat on the ground and began creeping down. He saw the quail. Thus the quail was taken by surprise again.

"Humph! It's your last day!" cried the fox. "Good gracious!" shivered the quail. But she did not lose her senses. She said to the fox, "Do as you like. But I have something to say to you. My chicks may starve to death if I die. So I think you'd better eat them up. It's better for them to fill your stomach than starve. Mimic my voice and they will come here".

Much pleased, the fox did as told by the quail. Instantly, the quail slipped away from the fox's mouth.

(Continued on page 7)

Korean Cultural History (35)

Literature of 15th-16th Centuries

(Continued from No. 1024 issue of The People's Korea)

In the 15th-16th centuries, various genres of literature developed, reflecting the social and economic relationships and class contradictions during this period.

One group of literary men mainly wrote poems extolling the seizure of power by the Li dynasty. Chong Do Jon (? -1398), Kwon Gun (1352-1409) and Ha Ki Ryang (1369-1430) were the center of this group. They praised the establishment of the Li dynasty in their works.

The age following the establishment of the Li dynasty was described as a peaceful age by them. They tried to instill the idea of "loyalty to the king" in the minds of people, stressing that the people owed their happiness to the King's beneficial role. Their works were strongly government-inspired. Their poems were filled with empty words and phrases but did not reflect the reality of life and were not popular with the people.

Their ideas were succeeded by Chong Rim Ji (1369-1478) and An Chi (1377-1464) in their works under the instructions of King Sejong.

Another group expounded feudalistic ideas of Confucianism in their works.

The representative poets of this group were Chu Se Bung (1459-1554) and Song Sun (1493-1592).

A third group accepted the corrupt life of *ryangban* (the aristocratic class) and beautified the irrational society comparing it to calm mountains, forests and lakes. Representative works of this group were written by Li Hwang, Kim Ku and Kwon Ho Mun.

In the 16th century, corrupt to the core, the ruling aristocratic class became more indifferent to politics.

The development of progressive literature, which reflected the feelings and life of the people, was hindered by the above-mentioned literary groups. Progressive writers at this time were represented by Li Dal (? -poet who wrote Chinese poems in the middle period of the Li dynasty), and Paek Kwang Hun (1537-1582). They opposed theory that literature should be based on Confucianism. These progressive literary men reflected the struggles of the people against the foreign aggressors and suppression by the feudalistic ruling class. Meantime, they exposed in their works the irrational realities and class contradictions of those days. Thus, new progress was made in Korean literature.

The invention of *Hunminjongum*, the Korean alphabet, was significant in the development of Korean literature in the Korean language. The use of the Korean alphabet was followed by creation of poems in the Korean language. Many poets such as Chong Chong (1536-1593) and Song Sun (1493-1592) introduced a new style of poetry called *kasa* (longer songs or odes).

At the time, Chinese language and literature were held in great esteem. Furthermore, the Li dynasty followed the policy of ignoring Korean literature and persecuted poets who wrote in Korean. King Yon San Kun (1495-1506) suppressed the use of the Korean alphabet. In defiance of this regulation, a large number of poems were written in the Korean language.

The basic forms of poems in the Korean language were *sijo* (poems with a fixed number syllables) and *kasa* (longer songs or odes poems).

Yang Sa On (1517-1584) was one of the representative poets who wrote *sijo* poems. He served for 40 years as a regional government officer in 8 places after passing *kwago* examination (state examination). During his term of office he was said to have never committed irregularities or grafted.

Kasa poems (longer songs or odes) held an important place in Korean poetry.

The past poems and songs of the Silla and Koryo periods were fixed in form and were not well suited to portray social life and natural scenery. Under these circumstances, new forms of poetry were created. Thus emerged *kasa* poems. It was Chong Kuk In who was the first to write poems in this new form. Paek Kang Hong (1522-?), Li Hang, Cho Sik (1501-1572) and Song Un (1497-1579) also wrote *kasa* poems. They sang of nature, expressing escapist feelings.

Chong Chol was a representative poet of those days. His representative works were: "A Collection of Songgang" which contains *kasa*, *sijo* and Chinese poems: "Songgang's Songs and Poems". "Kwandongpyolgok (special style)" is an excellent poem contained in the "Songgang Songs and Poems".

This was sung by him when he was appointed government officer of Wonju, Kangwon Province, in 1580. In this song, he praised a beautiful scenic spot on the east coast near Mt. Kumgan. This song gives full play to the beauty of the Korean language.

At a time when all literary men admired China and Chinese literature, he sang of his love for the scenery of his homeland and of his pride about the beautiful nature of his fatherland.

Poetry in the first half of the Li dynasty treated of various subject-matters, but unlike those poems which handle conventional themes with rhetorical flourishes, the poems of famous patriotic generals sing of strong patriotic sentiments.

As such poems, cited here were those written by famous patriotic generals Kim Jong So and Nam I who rendered distinguished services in fortifying the northern frontiers in the 15th century.

On the wall of the Rungyon Pavilion?

This poem was written by Kim Jong So in 1434 when he had been dispatched to the Hamgyong Prov. with a mission to set up six military camps. He carried out well the military spirit of the poet, the pride and determination of the general who repulsed the enemy and fulfilled his mission.

Also patriotic were the poems of Nam I (1441-1469) who, as a young general in his twenties, rendered great meritorious services in mopping up the remnants of the Junche in the north.

Departing for Northern Campaign

I will use up the rocks of Mt. Paekdu-san
For sharpening my swords,
I will have the water of the Tuman-gang River
Drunk by my war horses.

A man at twenty,
Still unable to rule his country,
Will never be remembered
As a hero by posterity.

He wrote this poem when he beat off the invasion of the northern Juchen tribe. The poem is permeated with a conviction about victory, chivalrous character, and a grim resolution to repel the foreign enemies attacking from the north and the south and defend the honour of the fatherland.

On the other hand, many works of oral literature were produced by progressive literary men, who, unlike the narrow-minded writers of *ryangban* origin who indulged in pointless arguments and empty talk and were engrossed in creative activities, took interest in Korean history, civilization and folklore. The extensive creation and development of folklore gave rise to a style of fiction reflecting growing public demand for fiction. Then, an important step was taken for the popularity of fiction in and after the 17th century.

Oral literature was at first created in the Koryo period and made progress in the 15th century. As of histories were compiled in the 15th century, tales which were not contained in official chronicles were recorded as a form of oral literature.

Oral literature recorded historical facts which were excluded from official histories were recorded as a form of unofficial historical chronicles. These provided competent materials to the people at the time on the history of their own country, geography, literature and art and manners and customs.

In the 15th century, oral literature was classified according to their content. Originally, prose writings in various forms were compiled in collections of oral literature.

"Tongin Shihwa," a collection of talks on poetry, was Korea's first professional essay in literary criticism. This essay introduced and commented on poems in the past several centuries including the works of Choe Chi Won. In addition, travelogues of Kim Il (1464-1498) and Choe Pak (1454-1504) were also published.

The first prose romance "Kumo Sinhwa" was written by Kim Si Sup (1435-1493) in the 15th century. This is assumed to have been written in 6 years which the author Kim Si Sup lived on Mt. Kumo, Kyongju, (North Kyongsang Province). This was written in Chinese. Only five stories are extant in the collection. This collection is believed to have been introduced into Japan and influenced the development of novels in Japan.

(To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Dec. 8

* An agreement on mutual commodity delivery and payments for 1981-85 and a trade protocol for 1981 between the governments of the DPRK and the Bulgarian People's Republic were signed in Sofia.

Dec. 11

* Kim Byong Gi, Ambassador of the DPRK to Liberia presented his credentials to Samuel Kanyon Doe, Head of State and Chairman of the Council of the People's Salvation of Liberia. Lauding the shining successes made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung, the head of state expressed hope for Korea's reunification and prosperity.

Dec. 12

* Veselin Duranovic, President of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia met Chu Chang Jun, Ambassador of the DPRK to Yugoslavia. Saying that the new national reunification proposition put forward by President Kim Il Sung carried great significance in opening the door of reunification, the Yugoslavian president declared that Yugoslavia would as ever fully support the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Dec. 13

* Mathieu Kerekou, President of Benin met Son Chang So, Ambassador of the DPRK to Benin. The president declared that the entire Benin people, the party of the People's Revolution of Benin and himself would express full solidarity with the Korean people in reunification of the country and further develop relations of fraternal friendship with the Korean people.
* A working plan for friendship and cooperation between the Korea-Libya Arab Friendship Association and the Libya Arab-Korea Friendship Association was signed in Pyongyang.

Dec. 14

* An agreement on the exchange of news and cooperation between the Korean Central News Agency and the Libyan News Agency was signed in Tripoli, Libya.

Dec. 15

* Wolfgang Wolte, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to the DPRK presented his credentials to President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK.
* A government trade delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Jose De La Fuente Menendez, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
* A delegation of Information Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Union headed by its director Ratif Maksudovich Maksudov flew into Pyongyang.
* A delegation of the WPK headed by Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK and Vice-President of the DPRK, arrived in Havana to attend the second congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.
* Obiang Nguema Mbasgo, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea met Li Jong Jong, Ambassador of the DPRK to Equatorial Guinea. Saying that the new reunification proposal advanced by President Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Congress of the WPK was a very realistic one for the realisation of national reunification at an early date and a fair and wise one acceptable to anyone, the chairman went on: the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea expresses full support to the new proposal for national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Congress of the Party.

Dec. 16

* An agreement on the exchange of news and cooperation between the Korean Central News Agency and the Press Trust of India was signed in New Delhi.

Dec. 17

* A delegation of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences headed by Blagovest Sendov, Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of Bulgaria, arrived in Pyonyang by plane.
* Li Chol Sin, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Kingdom of Denmark presented his credentials to Margrethe the Second, Queen of Denmark. Expressing satisfaction over the favorable development of the relations between the Danish and Korean peoples, she said that Denmark would make active efforts in the future, too, to further develop these relations.
* Olav the Fifth, King of Norway met Kim Bong Rok, DPRK Ambassador to that country. Saying that the new national reunification proposition advanced by President Kim Il Sung is a very reasonable one, he hoped that Korea would be reunified independently and peacefully on a democratic principle without foreign interference.
* A 1980-1981 plan for cultural exchange between the governments of the DPRK and the Mongolian People's Republic was signed in Ulan Bator.

Dec. 18

* Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Romanian Socialist Republic met the Rodong Sinmum (organ of the WPK) delegation headed by its Editor-in-Chief Kim Gi Nam on a visit to Romania.
* Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema met DPRK Ambassador to that country Chon Myong Gyong. The Togolese president expressed his belief that the reunification of Korea, the cherished desire of the entire Korean people, would be surely realized.
* Filip Marusic, resident representative of the Field Office of the United Nations Development Programme to the DPRK, presented his credentials to the Foreign Ministry before beginning of his work.
* A delegation of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union headed by V.I. Ivanov, Chairman of the CC of the Radio and Electronics Industry Workers' Union of the Soviet Union, flew into Pyongyang.
* A protocol on trade for 1981 and an agreement on the mutual delivery of commodities for 1981-83 were signed in Pyongyang between the governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Cuba.

Dec. 19

* Guinean president Ahmed Sekou Toure met Son Ryong Sun, DPRK Ambassador to that country. The Guinean president expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Guinea and Korea.

Dec. 20

* Syrian journalist-writer Mohamad Al-Mazri flew into Pyongyang.

Dec. 22

* A working plan on scientific cooperation between the academies of sciences of the DPRK and Bulgaria for 1981-1982 was signed in Pyongyang.
* A delegation of the Ministry of Education of the Soviet Socialist Republic, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Dec. 23

* A government trade delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Dumitru Bejan, Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation of Romania, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

1981

Jan. 3

* A delegation of economists of the DPRK headed by Kim Chol Sik left Pyongyang by air to attend a meeting of the executive council of the Association of Economists of the Third World scheduled in Algeria. (KCNA)

(Continued from page 6)

Flying away, the quail jeered, "You fool! You should have known what I would do if you opened your mouth! Ha-ha-ha ....."

The fox ran after her in a great fury, crying, "God damn you! You will be ground into powder if you are caught again! "

"Do as you like. Devour may chicks too. But flying is faster than running. You can never catch me by running so slowly! " Provoking the fox, the quail lured him fowards the trap.

Red with anger, the fox pursued her out of breath and fell into the trap with a thud.

Cheers went up around the trap. There were the badger, the hare and other animals.

All the animals in the mountain lived a peaceful, harmonious and happy life from that day on.

(Concluded)

Arms Export Case

(Continued from page 1)

Japan.

Maeda reportedly handed Kim a total of ¥45,500,000 — ¥20,500,000 in 16 checks issued by the Osaka – Nishi branch of the Mitsubishi Bank and ¥25, million in four checks issued by the Kujo branch of the Hyakujushi Bank in an Osaka hotel when Kim visited Japan on April 26, 1978.

This violated Item 1, Article 27 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law, which either bans or limits the payment of money to nonresident foreigners.

Employes of the Japanese company and dealers concerned have disclosed that Maekawa visited south Korea in the spring of 1976, and was asked by Kim to ship gun barrels and parts.

After Maekawa agreed to supply gun barrels and parts, the south Korean firm allegedly asked him to manufacture them in accordance with "mill specifications" of the U.S. Defense Department which specify materials to be used manufacturing methods and inspection systems.

The south Korean firm also is said to have supplied Hotta Hagane with design drawings for the gun barrels.

Meanwhile, the Japanese company reportedly learned that the mill specifications (in English) were available at Nippon Kikaku Kyokai (standards association), and based on the specifications, ordered gun barrels and their parts from Japanese manufacturers.

However, one manufacturer refused to produce them on the grounds that they were "arms" under the provisions of the Export Trade Control Ordinance.

There are several persons concerned with the deal who said that they think that the products were gun barrels.

Maekawa is known to have sent a letter to Kim stating that there were views in Japan that the shipment of parts to be used by the south Korean defense industry violated the Japanese law. "However, I am aware that Japan's peace is guaranteed by south Korean defense capability, and thus the deal is lawful," he is quoted as saying.

Exported Arms Maker Identified

Sanyo Tokushuko (special steel) Company of Himeji, Hyogo Prefecture, manufactured gun barrels and parts for artillery shipped to south Korea by Hotta Hagane, reported the Yomiuri Shimbun on Jan. 5.

The company with paid capital of ¥4.3 billion went bankrupt in 1965, but has been rehabilitated, and is now listed in the Second Section of the Osaka Stock Exchange.

It started manufacturing gun barrels, including those of 92-millimeter caliber, which were dubbed "Tube 1111" and were 2,790 millimeters long, and those of 135-millimeter caliber, also dubbed Tube 19B and 4,100 millimeters long, in 1976 as the first consignment of orders from Hotta Hagane.

This was based on a contract concluded between the Osaka firm and Taehan Chunggi of Seoul around June the same year, which was reportedly on the export of arms to south Korea.

Under the contract, whose details were fixed between Maekawa and Kim, the arms were to be shipped in four consignments between 1976 and 1979 following the opening of letters of credit (LC) by the Korean company.

The first consignment comprising about 240 items, which included 30 Tube 1111 and 10 Tube 19Bs, was shipped by the end of 1976. These and other gun barrels were regarded as semifinished products because they had no rifling.

The second consignment comprising 200 items, including 120 gun barrels, was shipped in the latter half of 1977.

4 More Companies Involved in arms Exports

Four more companies were involved in one way or another in the manufacture of semifinished artillery barrels exported to Taehan Chunggi via Hotta Hagane, the daily revealed Jan. 9.

The four companies are Izumi Kozai (steel material) Company of Osaka, Oya Netsu Shori (heat treatment) Company of Kanagawa Prefecture, Kinki Kensa Kogyo (industrial inspection) Company of Osaka and an unidentified shipping company of Osaka.

According to a Yomiuri Shimbun investigation, Izumi Kozai, on order from Hotta Hagane, bored the semifinished product processed by Sanyo Tokushu Seiko in conformity to the U.S. "Tube 1111" arms specifications.

Hotta Hagane had ordered Oya Netsu Shori to apply heat treatment to the semifinished products processed by Sanyo Tokushu Seiko and Izumi Kozai. Kinki Kensa Kogyo then conducted a final inspection of the products on order from Hotta Hagane.

The semifinished artillery barrels thus manufactured and those produced single-handedly by Kanto Tokushu Seiko were assembled in warehouses of Hotta Hagane and shipped to south Korea from Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama ports via the shipping company, the Yomiuri investigation showed.

(Continued from page 1)

secondly to exploit "raw materials" and "oil resources" in south Korea and thirdly to use south Korea as "a military base to contain the Soviet Union and China." The stated American policy aims are well defined by Haig.

Haig regards the installation of a democratic government in south Korea as "unfriendly and disputed" and "very unsettling" to Japan. Because, in his opinion, south Korea is "a dagger pointed at the heart of Tokyo." It would have a domino-type impact on the whole of the Asian region. Even the China policy of Washington would irreparably suffer, Haig fears.

Historically, Korea has been the victim of Japanese aggression, never the contrary the case. The allegations made by Haig are a familiar line of anti-communism and Pax Americana. The Japanese-supported American military presence in south Korea and the American-Japanese identification with the successive dictatorial regimes in Seoul are the very root cause of repeated unsettling developments in that part of Asia.

The situation has been in a vicious circle of contradictions built into American policy: the first civilian ruler Syngman Rhee, toppled by the student uprising of 1960; the second dictatorship by Gen. Pak without U.S. forces being used in support but threatened by student-labor combined forces and ended by his own intelligence chief; and the third another military dictatorship by Gen. Chon Du Hwan, this time with American combat forces deployed for support missions and over 2,000 civilians slaughtered. The economy is in the worst depression in two decade despite American and Japanese assistance. For the first time, a public awareness is growing of the United States as a main stumbling block to the restoration of democratic values.

In geopolitical sense, south Korea is falling apart as the sole continental forward area for American policy performance. Given these facts, as Haig indicated, the Americans are prepared to risk further decline in American prestige as a democracy in order to maintain south Korea's functions. Consequently, "political instability in south Korea" is "the primary issue in Asia to confront the Reagan Administration." The New York Times wrote, according to The Asahi Evening News dated December 13, 1980. Mr. Kim Dae Jung is expendable. His elimination, Haig hinted, would serve American policy aims.

Prospects of Reunification Talks: Looking Back to '80

The first year of the 1980's was an eventful year as it was called "a year of turbulence and uncertainty."

An international swing to the right did not stem the further decline of American power and in particular the lowering of American credibility among the Western allies. Despite the first landslide victory of the GOP since the 1930's, it has become plain the promise of Reagan to build "a strong America" is a mission impossible, even before his official inauguration. Peoples advocating national independence are opposed to big-power intervention.

A series of developments marked south Korea last year. Post-Pak hopes of democratic revival were crushed with the seizure of power by Gen. Chon Du Hwan. The planned north-south Premiers talks did not materialize with a mere number of preliminary contacts held. Yet in the rigors of a cold and long winter a new form of democratic dissident energy has begun to grow.

North-south reunification has taken shape as the only guarantee of the survival of our nation in the world of changes. The reunification issue, though the most overriding question of our people, has shown a zigzag course. The movement for its solution has never ceased for a moment for the last 35 years, but so far has fell short of its goal.

Expansion of Reunification Drive in 1st Half of '70's

The first half of the '70's was a watershed in the reunification movement.

The '40's and '60's had their own characteristics. The first half of the '70's was a great divide for the following reasons:

First, consensus was built on a peaceful reunification through north-south talks. These talks comprised authorities. Evidence was in the language of the July 4 north-south joint statement "Upholding the intention of the respective superiors," though it was signed by Kim Yong Ju and Li Hu Rak in private capacity, and in the ensuing process of north-south dialogue.

Second, the scope of public participation in the movement expanded as never before. As matter of fact, those movements in the '40's and in the April 19 Uprising of '60 posed a grave threat to the south Korean rulers. In the seventies, the south Korean rulers were compelled to make public their own reunification concept, whatsoever their intention might be. Public pressure for reunification was the most important single factor in this context.

The Symington report of the U.S. Congress indicated the U.S. Government, virtual guardian of the south Korean clients, had explored possibilities of north-south reconciliation as far back as the late sixties or the early seventies. The Americans reached conclusion that the old tough policy did not help keep south Korea separate in their national interests and secretly maneuvered to bring about rapprochement between Pyongyang and Seoul in a way which would promote the "two-Korea" policy.

Recognizing Differing Northern and Southern Systems as Such

The 1971 south Korean "presidential election" was fought over the issue of reunification. Breaking a long taboo, democratic Opposition leader Kim Dae Jung committed publicly himself to the north-south peaceful reunification and won a 46 percent vote regardless of all sorts of irregularities which assured a narrow "victory" for Pak Jung Hi. An opinion poll carried out on the orders of Pak showed 91 percent favored reunification.

Against this background Pak had no alternative but to exploit the reunification issue to perpetuate himself in power and seek for north-south talks, albeit half-heartedly.

This also contributed to the distinction of the seventies.

In the two preceding decades, Syngman Rhee insisted on "marching north for reunification" or "defeating communism for reunification." Such approach had from the beginning disregard for the existing institutions.

In the '70's, the things settled down in both parts of Korea, while changes began to happen on the international arena. These changes in and out of the Korean Peninsula prompted changes in the reunification policy conduct. The new reunification policy was a search for ways of achieving north-south reintegration without dismantling the existing social systems in both parts. For example, the north-south joint statement of July 4, 1972 set forth three principles of independence, peace and national unity.

Reunification No. 1 Consideration; Anti-Communism Its Antithesis

No doubt should be left that the existing systems should not become everything in spite of their relative settlement. The north-south difference, now 35 years old, is after all man-made and may be removed if there is will.

What must be accepted as everything to the Koreans are the traditional Korean values formed through a several thousand-year history, shared in the north and the south as the same race the same language, culture and customs with the distinct lifestyle. Another is a hard fact of life that the fifty million Koreans regard north-south reunification as a supreme national undertaking.

It is also clear that both northern and southern halves of Korea should not try to impose their own systems and ideas on each other. At the present juncture, advocating anti-communism means denying another party to the reunification process, that is, opposing the reunification of the divided country.

New Form of Negotiations Desired

Form must suit content. The afore-said stand on the reunification issue needs a new form of talks. The form must be helpful to the acceleration of the reunification process and should not be conducive to the perpetuation of the division of the country as "two Koreas."

Our country is the whole of the Korean Peninsula. "Two Koreas," each occupying part of the peninsula, are intolerable and unacceptable.

Therefore, talks involving only the authorities do not suffice. This is one of the reasons why the south Korean democratic dissident forces call for broader-based multilateral north-south talks.

The north-south talks at the end of the '70's were between the authorities. The eight-year talks make clear that talks between authorities did not go anywhere, a waste of time.

The Chun Du Hwan junta permitted the creation of 19 political parties. Its intention is not clear yet. It anyhow contradicts the initial promise of the dictator to get rid of all the old politicians and renovate politics.

The new ruling party, called the Democratic Justice Party, is a hodgepodge of members of the former ruling party and opposition parties and members of the armed forces. No significant difference is noted between it and other parties.

In the post-liberation period, Syngman Rhee formed numerous political parties and social organizations overnight when the Russo-American joint commission on Korea decided to hold consultations with representatives of various segments of the society.

Did Chon create a multi-party system to deal with the possible future north-south negotiations? Or did he simply introduce divide-and-rule formula?

In any event, it has become obvious that the old nominal reunification policy does not work any longer. Mention of democracy and creation of a multi-party system amount to a defeat for Chon Du Hwan. This is where Chon is driven.

Possible Consequences

The avowed willingness to "do what is necessary" "if our vital interests are challenged" unmistakably indicates the threat of use of military force, including nuclear weapons. The 170,000-man American-south Korea joint maneuver, dubbed "Team Spirit '81." to be started on the first day of February, one month earlier than previous years, is immediately to be after the Jan 20 inauguration of Reagan.

The joint maneuver is primarily intended for the south Korean democratic population and then directed at the northern half. The maneuver involves a possible use of nuclear weapons. Pulling the anti-communist genie from the bottle, the Americans try to picture the chaotic situation in south Korea caused by the north. Haig cited the "fragile truce" in Korea which is the work of the Americans themselves.

The point of all these developments is quite ominous. To borrow the words of U.S. Rep. Solarz in The Los Angeles Times, "If a third world war ever breaks out, it is more likely to occur as a result of renewed conflict in Korea." The eventual anti-democratic backlash would propel democratic forces to power in Seoul, which would invite American military action. In another possible direction, the Americans would let the south Korean client start war in order to avert that eventuality. Either will not be in the interests of the United States.

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